

in a human patient having a neoplasia comprising:

a) determining a nucleotide sequence of the parts [complete coding region] of a cancer-related p53 protein which encode biologically functional domains from genomic DNA or cDNA derived from a human neoplastic tissue or body fluid;

b) analyzing the nucleotide sequence determined in step a) for the presence of mutations; and

c) classifying the neoplasia into different subgroups depending on

(i) the presence or absence of a mutation, and

(ii) whether the patient is node positive or not; and

d) using the results of steps c)(i) and c)(ii) in combination for prognosticating the development of the neoplasia and providing guidance for the treatment of the patient.

14. (Twice Amended) A method for prognostication of the development of neoplasia in a human patient having a neoplasia comprising:

a) determining the nucleotide sequence of the parts [complete coding region] of a cancer-related p53 protein which encode biologically functional domains from genomic DNA or cDNA derived from a human neoplastic tissue or body fluid;

b) analyzing the nucleotide sequence determined in step a) for the presence of mutations; and

c) classifying the neoplasia into different subgroups depending on

(i) the presence or absence of a mutation, and

(ii) whether the patient is node positive or not; and

d) using the results of steps c)(i) and c(ii) in combination for prognosticating the development of the neoplasia.

15. (Twice Amended) A method for prognostication of the development of neoplasia in a human patient having a neoplasia comprising:

a) determining the nucleotide sequence of the parts [complete coding region] of a cancer-related p53 protein which encode biologically functional domains from genomic DNA or cDNA derived from a human neoplastic tissue or body fluid;

b) analyzing the entire nucleotide sequence determined in step a) for the presence of mutations; and

c) classifying the neoplasia into different subgroups depending on the presence or absence of a mutation; and

d) using the results of steps c) alone for prognosticating the development of the neoplasia.